

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Khabarovsk Krai)
 SUBJECT Khazhamskaya Military Prison Camp

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1. In 1950, a concentration camp for preliminary detention of military prisoners was maintained by the Soviet Army one half mile east of Khazhamskaya farm, which was about 90 miles south of Khabarovsk (135-06, 48-30). Prisoners who had broken military law of the Soviet Union in the Far East were detained in this camp prior to trial. Most of the prisoners had been arrested for sabotage and espionage and had been kept in other camps before being brought to Khazhamskaya.
2. At the camp prisoners were investigated and questioned by a Soviet officer on the basis of dossiers sent with the prisoners to the camp. If the offender did not break under questioning, he was beaten and put in solitary confinement for four or five days. There was one Chinese interpreter, TAE To-song,* and two Korean interpreters, who aided in the investigations, making a preliminary inquiry before the Soviet officer began his questioning. After investigation, the prisoner was removed from the camp for trial.
3. Of the 80 prisoners at the camp, about 40 were Chinese, 16 White Russian, 12 Korean, 8 European, and 4 Mongolian and Soviet. Most of the Koreans in the camp were held for uprisings against the Soviet Army in Korea. Among them were KANG Mun-yu (X-2-42) and two others who had been in a fight with Soviet soldiers in Sonchon (124-54, 39-48) in January 1947. Most of the Chinese prisoners were ex-Nationalist soldiers.
4. The chief of the camp was Colonel Volinov, about 45 years old, who was formerly procurator of the Khabarovsk Judge Advocate's office. The executive officer was Khuvalev, about 32 years old, a Soviet first lieutenant. The chief jailer was Pavel Vazovski, a captain, about 30 years old. The Chinese interpreter, TAE To-song, was about 36 years old and had the rank of a Soviet first lieutenant. One of the jailers was Yavnin, a 23-year old private first class. Altogether there were 15 Soviet officers and men, seven jailers, and five employees.
5. There were three red brick detention buildings, each 60 yards by 15 yards in size, two warehouses, each 12 yards by 5 yards, and three other buildings. There

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were six detention rooms, each accommodating 10 to 15 men. In each room there was one stove, one toilet, and two large wooden beds for the men. One blanket was issued to each man. There were also a number of solitary confinement rooms about 6 feet by 6 feet, without windows. The entire camp was surrounded by a barbed wire fence which was electrified. Three guard boxes were set into the fence at intervals.

6. Breakfast and supper consisted of 200 grams of black bread, a cup of tea and 30 grams of salted vegetables. Lunch was 200 grams of black bread and a cup of plain water. Two or three prisoners died each week of unspecified disease; no announcement was ever made, but after each death all cells were disinfected. Prisoners in the cells were not allowed to talk to one another.

25X1A * [REDACTED] Comment. This is a Korean romanization; since no characters were received, the correct Chinese reading cannot be given.

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